

OGDEN MANUFACTURERS' AND BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST PROHIBITION

Association's Headquarters—Second Floor, Utah National Bank Building. Phones—Bell, 995; Ind., 376. CARL ALLISON, Secretary.

SALT LAKE CITY CAMPAIGN.

Prominent Business Men's Views on Liquor Question.

Well Known Citizens of Utah Express Themselves Emphatically.

W. S. McCornick.—I believe it would be the ruin of this town to have prohibition. It would set it back to where it would be 10 years in recovering. I am opposed to prohibition because it does not prohibit. It causes more clandestine selling of liquor than it would otherwise. A man wanting a drink would be satisfied with one if he secured it in a saloon, but if he had to go around and find it he would buy a bottle. The city would receive no revenue.

It has been figured out that the revenue to the city from the liquor traffic is \$235,000 a year. There are 135 saloons in the city. These would all be left vacant. The revenue and the taxes paid on more saloons than keepers amounts to about \$400,000 a year, not to mention rents and the persons employed through the liquor traffic. This would all be lost.

I am for temperance. People have to be educated up to it. High license and strict regulation, so that the dives cannot exist, will do most for temperance. Prohibition will not.

With the commission form of government in operation, I believe there will be sufficient safeguards thrown about the liquor business to make it a law-abiding business. Only those places which are respectable will continue to exist.

D. C. Jackling.—Absolute prohibition is just as foolish as to try to compel a man to abstain from the use of coffee and cigars. It is certainly foolish to attempt to prevent a man from doing what he wants to do, what he intends to do, and what he has the right to do. To enforce a prohibition measure is to make men dishonest and deceitful. It is to make a man an addict to the habit it makes him a liar and in addition to that makes him a thief. There is a class that wants liquor and is going to get it. I believe that it is better to recognize the liquor question than to force people to be sneaking about getting liquor would cause the drinking of liquor to be more frequent than if it were recognized. I am radically, distinctly and unalterably opposed to prohibition. Prohibition in Salt Lake would be an industrial disaster.

Louis Cohn.—I am opposed to Salt Lake going dry. My opposition comes from a purely business standpoint. I have been up against all kinds of local disturbances, but I regard this as the greatest danger we have had to cope with. We were getting along smoothly in the last two or three years until this thing came along and upset everything, for it is far-reaching. Then besides, I am opposed to sumptuary laws as curtailing a man's liberty; and in this instance I can see confiscation. We have large brewery properties involving large investments, which, of prohibition prevails, will be wiped out.

Judge O. W. Powers.—The whole effort to carry the city for prohibition is a mistake. It would be a detriment to public morals and business; it is impracticable. I was convinced of this when acting as counsel for the liquor sellers under the prohibition law. I don't drink myself at all, and until I took up these prosecutions was inclined to favor prohibition legislation. But my experience showed me prohibition to be impossible and impracticable. The present law brought out perjuries and premeditatedly the fact that it was impossible to enforce the law. The trouble with the good people of this country is that they do not see that the laws are enforced. They imagine that as soon as a law is placed on the statute books that is all that is necessary. That the law may remain a dead letter from non-enforcement does not seem to occur to them. Michigan went from license to prohibition, and then to local option, and is now practically "wet" all over.

Rev. Elmer I. Goshen.—I certainly do not favor prohibition in any form, because it will be of no effect. Under the conditions in a city as large as this I believe it will increase debauchery, rather than diminish it. If we have the power to prohibit, we certainly have the power to keep away from saloons, but I know they cannot be kept away from the bootlegger.

John Q. Critchlow.—The adoption of prohibition in Salt Lake will be disastrous to our people. It will set this city back years. It will set a cannon up and down Main street at noon after the election and you won't hit anybody. What we want is regulation, not prohibition. You can make the state and city dry, but you cannot make the people dry. What the people want is strict regulation, in such shape that it can be controlled.

Henry J. Wallace.—Personally, I believe prohibition in Salt Lake would be worse than to have it a wet town. I prefer strict regulation in such a place as this. What sense is there in trying to enforce such a law in a community where public sentiment does not uphold it? If the saloons are abolished their place will be taken by blind pigs and speakeasies. Every subterfuge possible will be resorted to to avoid the law. In Provo, Brigham and Logan where prohibition obtains, there has been a notable increase of the number of government licenses and drunkenness increases.

Joy H. Johnson.—I am naturally very much opposed to prohibition. I think it would be most detrimental to the community and to the state at large from a business standpoint. Prohibition laws are never enforced as they should be, and consequently prohibition does not prohibit.—President Commercial Club.

D. A. Callahan.—My experience does not lead me to favor prohibition. I believe it would be better to license and regulate the traffic. I bear in mind what has occurred in Rhode Island and Connecticut in connection with attempts to enforce prohibition, and if it cannot be enforced there I do not see how it can be enforced in western or far western towns.

"Why not recognize the real explanation," that we have not one inch of prohibition territory, as yet, in the

whole United States, and "dry" states with "wet" capitals, much less "dry" counties, the "wet" court houses, can never settle the drink question.—National Prohibitionist, March 25th, 1911.

One million, two hundred and thirty-five thousand working people are employed by the liquor manufacturers and the allied trades.

Every vote for prohibition territory is a vote to take jobs away from these workmen and throw them on the open labor market, thus reducing the pay of those in other trades.

Industrial depressions invariably follow prohibition majorities.

When you drive out the licensed and regulated saloon, you invite into your community the criminal who defies the law and sells liquor through the medium of the Blind Tiger and Bootlegger.

The licensed and regulated saloon will not sell liquor to your boy, but the keeper of the Blind Tiger and the Bootlegger will sell to any person, without regard to age or condition. Your boy will not be as safe under the Blind Tiger regime as now. Under prohibition it will be a crime to sell liquor at all. The criminals will run the places where liquor will be sold. It will be no more of a crime to sell to a boy than to a man. Your boy will not enter the saloon, in full view of the public, but he may be enticed into the basement or the second-story "joint," where he cannot be seen.

What, indeed, would the saloon keeper amount to in this struggle, if he really stood alone and had not the people behind him, who have the want and the desire for that which he supplies? Why, he would be brushed aside like a feather. Without the demand for a saloon in a community, there could not exist there for one solitary hour. And mark you further, it is not the saloon that makes the people of a community what they are; it is the people of a community who make the saloon in that community what it is.

Our teachers and preachers, therefore, upon whose efforts the advancement and the betterment of mankind rest, should devote their energies to the conversion and redemption of the delinquent citizen who creates the bad saloon, rather than waste those energies in futile attempts to cure his delinquency by merely destroying that which he creates.

The Prohibitionist's Favorite Question
The people of the United States spend approximately \$750,000,000 annually for beer.

Why this tremendous economic waste?
If the drinkers did not drink they would be able to buy better food and clothing and as a result other lines of trade would prosper at the expense of the unholy traffic. Is this not true?

An Answer.
The people of the United States spend approximately eight hundred million dollars annually for candy, chewing gum, proprietary medicines, hair oil and such frippery which are an abomination in the sight of all self-respecting healthy men.

They pay millions for coffee, which may possibly be beneficial to them, but which may be poison to you and me.

They pay millions for strange creations in food stuffs made from the fish of the sea and fowls of the air, all of which could be dispensed with because of not being in your opinion or in my opinion absolutely essential to the maintenance of life in the human body and which is probably injurious to the one who eats them.

We lavish millions every year upon the adornment and dress of the women of this country. This is not absolutely necessary to preserve their existence according to your views and mine, and it is probably harmful to the women, although they may think it essential to their happiness and contentment.

Now then, why this tremendous economic waste which by comparison makes the liquor traffic too insignificant to speak of?

Why not say to those manufacturers who produce the goods used in these wasteful, extravagant, frivolous and, in most cases, harmful fashions: "You are a menace to the health and morals of the country and you must close up shop."

Any medical man will tell you that candy and confections have sent more infant souls to heaven than whiskey has sent drunkards to the other place.

Shall we therefore tell the candy manufacturers that they are to discontinue their many thousands of men close up their plants or convert them into pickle factories?

Shall we tell the proprietors of medicine men, the perfume men, the hair oil men and the jewelry men that in the new order of reformed economics, designed to prevent the waste of wealth, we propose to get along without them?

Shall we suggest that they convert their factories into brick yards, stove foundries, or devote their attention to good old fashioned pills, an industry that can be safely recommended when this new order of food and drink is put into effect?

Shall we say to the dressmaker, the hat maker and the other needless bachelors who now keep us poor, that we need the money and that they must close up shop, make automobiles or snowshoes, we don't care a continental for them?

Shall we say to them that the naturally sweet disposition of the men of this country has been soured by dressmakers and milliners, that "woman is the root of all evil" anyway and that we may decide to let her go with the rest for economics sake?

Now then, if there is any man in the United States who is willing to go home to his wife with a doctrine of that kind, a creed which embodies the elimination from his daily life of absolutely everything that is economic waste; that is not necessary to the maintenance of breath in the human body; that contains an element of frivolous extravagance; that has a harmful propensity and that all such commodities of whatsoever kind are to be forever banished from the ken of his little world, then will I agree that he is a braver man than I, or that he is a perfect living example of the present day prohibitionist, but I will not agree that he is competent to judge what is good for me to eat and drink.

PLOT TO MURDER MADERO AND START REVOLUTION

EL PASO, May 28.—What is looked upon by Francisco I. Madero as a well-laid plot to prevent his reaching Mexico City, to overthrow his leadership and to start a counter-revolution against him, was revealed tonight in the arrest of Daniel Devilliers of Mexico City. W. F. Dunn, an American, according to a telegram received here by Madero's chief military adviser, was arrested in Monterey, Mexico, by a detective, who had trailed him from El Paso. The alleged plot involves certain sums of money which were to have been paid out to Madero by his military leaders. Madero, according to the details given out by him, was fully advised of the scheme and allowed it to be encouraged. A ten days' trailing by detectives then began.

The warrant for the arrest of Devilliers was issued by Justice of the Peace E. R. McClintock on a complaint charging "conspiracy to murder Francisco I. Madero," filed by Villjoen. Devilliers was stopping at a local hotel and was arrested by Deputy Constable Brown. Brown and Villjoen went to the hotel ostensibly to further the details of the alleged plot.

"Hello, there, Villjoen," said Devilliers, thinking that the latter had called on a friendly mission. The deputy constable executed the arrest and the prisoner was taken to the county jail in an automobile. At the jail no one was allowed to see the prisoner.

Detective Makes Arrest.
Dunn's arrest in Monterey was on orders from Madero. Dunn left here several days ago with the understanding that he was to go to Mexico City to report the success of the scheme. William Smith, a private detective employed by Madero, was with orders to trail and arrest him soon as he reached Mexican soil. Smith tonight wired General Villjoen as follows:
"Arrested Dunn tonight. Have got important papers."
The arrest followed what is believed to have been an effort on the part of certain members of the Clen-

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40	32	100	.75		.65
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100	80	24	1.25		1.15
150	120	24	1.75		1.65
250	200	12	2.35		2.10

A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on all lamps purchased in standard package quantities, these lamps to be taken as delivered from stock room in unbroken packages.

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COLLISION OF STREET CAR HITS AUTO KILLING FOUR

CHICAGO, May 28.—Speeding at sixty miles an hour, four motorcycle riders collided in front of the grandstand at the Hawthorne racetrack this afternoon. One rider was killed and three others were injured, one perhaps fatally.

The dead:
HARRY NIXON, Dayton, Ohio.
The injured:
Paul J. Bailey, Indianapolis.
C. S. Hinkley, Aurora, Illinois.
Frank Hart, Springfield, Mass.

The accident on the second lap of a ten-mile race, the opening event of a three-day meeting. Hart was trailing the leader, W. J. Turner when his machine skidded and crashed into the fence. Nixon, Bailey and Hinkley, were following in order, but were going at such speed that they were unable to slow down.

Nixon's machine ran into the fence and his body was hurled twenty feet in the air. He died from internal injuries after being taken to a hospital. Bailey suffered a fractured skull and internal injuries and probably will die. Hinkley's collar bone was broken and Hart was bruised.

SALT LAKE ROUTE AGENT ARRESTED

A. B. Covey, telegraph operator at Clear Creek, Admits Stealing Packages.

SALT LAKE, May 28.—A. E. Covey, a telegraph operator, who has lately been employed by the Salt Lake Route, was arrested by Patrolman Emil Johnson yesterday afternoon. Covey and his wife were preparing to leave here for Butte and had two trunks at the Oregon Short Line depot. Covey was arrested at the instance of Special Officer C. E. Gilbert, of the Salt Lake Route, who has his headquarters at Los Angeles.

For some time goods consigned to Clear Lake, where Covey was working, had been missing, according to the officer, and men had been working on the case. They had no evidence until Covey resigned and disappeared. He was found here after a search of about a week. He admits all of the charges, according to the officers, and is said to have several hundred dollars worth of miscellaneous articles in the two trunks which he was taking to Butte. He was turned over to Special Officer Gilbert, who took him to Clear Lake at 10 o'clock last night. He probably will be charged with grand larceny or burglary.

Chicago Close.
Chicago, May 29.—Wheat—May, 1.03; July, 88 3/4; Sept., 87 3/8; Dec., 87 1/4.
Corn—May, 52 7/8; July, 52 7/8; Sept., 53 5/8; Dec., 52.
Oats—May, 36 3/8; Sept., 35 3/8; Dec., 36 3/8.

Portland—July, 14.87 1/2.
Burd—July, 8.15; Sept., 8.25.
Rice—July, 7.92 1/2; Sept., 7.95; Dec., 7.97 1/2.
Rye—No. 2, 93.
Barley—60.95.
Timothy—12.00.
Clover—16.00.

Massaging, manicuring, hair dressing and electrical treatment at American Hairdressing Parlor, 410 25th St.

AMERICAN IS SHOT DOWN "JUST FOR LUCK"

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—Four days overdue, the Pacific Mail Steamship Newport arrived here today, bringing the first details of the battle of Acapulco, in which 83 federals and an unknown number of insurgents were killed. The Newport brought twenty-seven cabin and 36 steerage passengers, nearly all of whom were refugees from the Mexican coast.

The Newport was held at Manzanillo, on orders from the American deputy consul, Richard M. Stadden at that port, to allow fugitives to go aboard. The ship is surrounded by insurgents, according to the story of the refugees, its water supply cut off and starvation is imminent. That it will fall within a few days was the prediction.

Coast Is Unprotected.

Dr. B. W. Wallace, an American, formerly of Los Angeles, said: "The coast is practically without protection of any kind. Americans are absolutely without protection. The Maderistas apparently have not yet received news of the cessation of hostilities and the bandits are making the most of the opportunity to carry on their plundering."

The account of the battle of Acapulco was brought by Miss Florence Hayes, formerly of San Francisco, who was in the besieged town when it was attacked. The insurgents were repulsed, but Miss Hayes declares the town is without provisions and may fall into the hands of either bandits or revolutionists any day.

Miss Hayes went to Mexico several months ago and purchased a banana plantation near Acapulco. "We were driven into the city May 8 by the depredations of the bandits," she said. "On that day the food supply was practically cut off and the prisoners were released from the jails, because there was no food for them. They left and returned several days later with the attacking party of 250 insurgents. The house which I occupied was riddled with bullets, and on the second day I fled, counting scores of dead in the streets. I took refuge on the beach where I hid until we were picked up by the Newport with other refugees."

I believe the insurgents are trying to restore order. The bandits are carrying on a desperate warfare, set upon as they are by both federals and insurgents.

Murder of an American.

Dr. G. E. Rich, a San Franciscan, who owned mining property near San Blas, described the killing of an American, James McIntyre, near Ahaujudo. McIntyre was a prospector and had been in the country fifteen years. "McIntyre was killed May 11," said Dr. Rich. "I was standing on an eminence near my property when I saw a squad of horsemen sweep out of the hills and surround the man. A few moments later they rode away and he lay dead. I afterward learned that they had taken his money and revolver and that one of them had shouted 'he's nothing but a Gringo; we'll kill him just for luck.'"

Several refugees told of the delivery of San Blas for a price of \$20,000. The town was surrounded May 21, they said, by 250 men who said they were insurgents, but who were bandits. They offered to leave the town unmolested for \$20,000. Carmen Mencha, a member of the Newport party, said to be the richest man on the west coast, was one of the chief contributors to the purse which was made up and sent to the besieging party by a messenger bearing a white flag. Seven Americans left San Blas with Mencha. The general opinion among the refugees was that the danger to Americans is more from bandits than from insurgents, and that it will require months for the new government effectively to police the coast.

Metal Market.
New York, May 29.—Standard copper, dull; spot and July 11.70; 12.00; Lead, dull, 4.00; 4.04 1/2. Bar silver, 53 1/8.

OKLAHOMA CITY WINS CAPITAL

Washington, May 29.—The capital of Oklahoma will remain at Oklahoma City so far as the supreme court of the United States is concerned. That tribunal today declined to hold that the Oklahoma statute, enacted last December, to remove the capital from Guthrie, was unconstitutional.

REBEL LEADER PAYS TRIBUTE TO LA BARRA

JUAREZ, May 28.—The chief task confronting Francisco I. Madero at present, and which in a statement today he outlined as the principal object of his future conference with Senor de la Barra, will be the selection of the provisional governors of fourteen states, as was agreed upon in the preliminary negotiations. A stumbling block appeared today when it was reported that the legislature of the state of Sonora proposed Avellino Espino for governor, while Senor Madero's choice is Jose M. Maytorna for governor and Eugenio Gayon for vice-governor.

Steps similar to those taken when the Coahuila legislature recently balked at accepting Senor Carranza, will be adopted. Influence will be brought to bear on the state legislature through President de la Barra and insurgent troops around Hermosillo, the state capital, will receive orders to be in readiness to march on the town should the state legislature refuse to accede to Madero's wishes.

Senor Madero, in a statement today outlining his proposed activity in behalf of the new governors, took occasion to define his exact relation to President de la Barra, which he believes has not been correctly interpreted.

New York Money.
New York, May 29.—Prime mercantile paper, 3 1/2 cent per cent. Sterling exchange, easy, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.84 for 60 day bills, and at 4.86 3/4 for 90 day demand. Government bonds, steady; railroad bonds, irregular.

DIAZ LEARNS OF HIS UNPOPULARITY

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, May 28.—General Diaz spent Sunday in quiet, denying himself to visitors, with the exception of the members of his immediate party. From the windows of his rooms he had glimpses of the gulf. A sea breeze gave relief to the residents of this torrid part.

Crowds gathered around the house where the former president is staying, apparently on the watch for any chance occurrence, and keeping close vigil in spite of the blistering sun. There were no demonstrations, the people seemingly being content merely to discuss the situation. Sentries paced the verandas and the whole neighborhood looked like a barracks, as even houses are filled with soldiers.

A demonstration against Diaz for the success of the revolution was started at a concert in the Plaza Constitutional tonight. A portion of the crowd which has gathered in the plaza split in two groups. One started toward the house where General Diaz is a guest, while the other followed an orator to a smaller plaza. The first group, composed mostly of boys, was scattered by the police before going three blocks. Later many of this group joined the gathering at the latter plaza where the orator was holding forth.

Voices were raised around the speaker's words in an insistent cry that Diaz be given a visit in order to show him that the people were glad to be rid of him. Hisses and cheers mingled with these suggestions.

The speaker urged against the demonstration, saying that Diaz was a grand old man, who had gone wrong, but who was further antagonized when he was about to leave Mexico. Nearly everybody hissed at this.

The orator next said that a demonstration would invite bloodshed. At this statement hisses came like escaping steam. The people did not like the hint that they feared bullets, but still they did not move away. Other speakers followed, holding the attention of the crowd until the excitement had spent itself. The mob would have had small chance against the soldiers. General Diaz did not know of the demonstration until officers who hurried from the plaza reached him.

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